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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 9, 1896.



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postage will not be returned.

Publicity the Greatest Factor

The Star Must Soon With-
draw Another Misrepresen-
tation—The Times
Has the Largest Circulation.

It is generally understood that capital,
energy and experience will make almost
any business venture profitable, but with-
out publicity neither of these requisites
could insure success. Publicity, there-
fore, is the first and most important factor
to prosperity, and the business man
who understands how to advertise without
throwing away money is generally sure to
succeed. In the struggle for publicity, dis-
creet advertisers have long since ceased to
patronize weekly newspapers, because the
daily brings their ads. more frequently
under the eyes of readers, and on this same
principle, The Times, with its two editions
a day, gives advertisers greater publicity
than its less modern, one-time-a-day con-
temporaries. It keeps advertisers con-
stantly in the public mind, and is certain to
bring them larger and more satisfactory re-
sults.

Several months ago The Times expelled
the Star to withdraw its misleading and
false statement that its circulation was
larger than that of all the other Washington
dailies combined, and it is about time that
another of its misrepresentations should go
through the sword-swallowing process.
Last Saturday the Star published the fol-
lowing:

"The circulation of the Star is many
thousands in excess of any other Wash-
ington paper, and is believed to be fully five
times that of any afternoon contemporary."

The aggregate circulation of the Star
last week, according to its sworn state-
ment, was 189,746; that of The Times was
243,464, or 53,718 larger than that of
the Star. As will be seen by the statement
given below, the circulation of The Times
is also sworn to, and in all fairness is as
worthy of belief as that of the Star. In-
asmuch as one of these statements is in-
correct The Times calls upon the Star to
submit its circulation books to a committee
of well-known citizens for comparison
with those of The Times, and let the verdict
of that committee establish the misrepresen-
tation made in the above clipping from the
Star.

Meantime everybody will read The Times,
because it is an up-to-date, live, progres-
sive newspaper, and one that does not
stop to impute to injure a contempo-
rary.

The Circulation of The Times for
the week ending February 2, 1896,
was as follows:

Monday, January 27	37,017
Tuesday, January 28	36,967
Wednesday, January 29	36,980
Thursday, January 30	36,982
Friday, January 31	36,476
Saturday, February 1	37,051
Sunday, February 2	21,991

Total.....243,464

1 solemnly swears that the above is
a correct statement of the daily cir-
culation of THE WASHINGTON
TIMES for the week ended February
2, 1896, and that all the copies were
actually sold or mailed for a valuable
consideration and delivered to bona-
fide purchasers or subscribers; also,
that none of them were returned or
remain in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 3d day of February, A. D. 1896.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

PLATE AND POWDER TESTS.

Exports Satisfied With Yesterday's
Trials at Indian Head.

A seven-inch turret plate, harveized,
submitted to the Navy Department by the
Carnegie Steel Works for an experimental
test, successfully resisted two shots fired
into it yesterday at the Indian Head Proving
Grounds.

The shells used were of six-inch calibre,
and the first, fired at a velocity of 1,520
feet a second, struck the plate at the upper
end of two cracks made during the harve-
izing process.

The shell penetrated two inches, and was
knocked in pieces, leaving the point remain-
ing in the plate. No crack was made by
the shell, and the other cracks were not
wound. A second shot was fired at a
velocity of 1,810 feet, with the same re-
sult as to penetration and non-injury to
the plate.

A powder test also took place at Indian
Head yesterday, to ascertain pressure and
velocity. Two charges of smokeless powder
of 31.5 pounds each were fired. The veloci-
ties were 2,258 and 2,240 feet. The pres-
sures fourteen and one-half tons, and
fourteen and one-quarter tons, respectively.

Time to Stop Administrative and Legislative Anarchy.

There is considerable speculation as to the cause of President Cleveland's unexpected hunting trip yesterday. He had no special reason for seeking shotgun inspiration, inasmuch as no great public measure was pending at the White House, and the only way to account for his sudden departure is the supposition that he wanted to say something to himself about the bond issue. Possibly the news had reached him that the Populist Senators have decided to stand by the silver amendment to the revenue bill, and to prevent a premature explosion of large and vigorous epithets, he thought best to work off his ejaculatory comments where nothing but the wild winds would hear what was said. Or, perhaps, he sought quiet, where his mathematical ability might determine the day when the gold speculators will make another bond sale necessary.

It requires no great thinking faculty to correctly sum up the situation. Congress will give the country no relief. The silver faction in the Senate is determined to block all legislation looking toward an increase of revenues or a withdrawal of greenbacks, and unless these measures are adopted the national debt will continue to pile up, duck hunting will become a chronic Presidential pastime and the use of violent language a public necessity. No levity is intended in this assertion. The business depression is too serious to admit of anything but grave treatment, and the emphatic denunciation of Congress and the administration too general to warrant an attempt at humor.

Think of this country, at peace with the world, abounding in resources, and populated by an intelligent, thrifty people, and yet accumulating a public debt at the rate of nearly \$200,000,000 a year, and draw a mental picture of the way the United States has retrograded under this administration. With a sound financial system and sufficient revenues to meet expenditures, every mill, shop and factory in the country would be running, and instead of hard times there would be sunshine and prosperity in all industrious households. Under such circumstances it is time patriotism in Congress should be made to take the place of factional fanaticism. The President might also lay aside, temporarily, at least, some of his bigoted ideas concerning his official duties and bring about financial relief. The spirit of compromise should be permitted to govern instead of the legislative and administrative anarchy now running riot in national affairs.

Against Further Foreign Complications.

The report of the Engineer Commission on the proposed route of the Nicaragua canal will probably put an end to a plot to make the United States responsible for the bonds to be floated in the interests of that scheme. Contrary to general expectations, the plan of the canal is reported feasible, but its immense cost will practically destroy its availability as a paying venture. The lobbyists have been representing that it could be constructed for about \$66,000,000, but the commission reports that \$132,472,933 will be required, and that the project should not be undertaken until further information has been obtained.

It would seem that this country is already sufficiently involved in foreign complications without assuming the responsibility of protecting the Nicaragua canal, and by the time we have policed the Venezuelan eruption with a boundary report and spread a Monroe doctrine quieting plaster on the Guatemalan affair, we shall have passed through enough trouble without voluntarily seeking more. Nor will the alarming growth of our national debt warrant any such reckless legislation. Within the last three years this administra-

tion has added \$522,694,362 to our public burden and it would seem an act of folly to still further extend it by guaranteeing the Nicaragua canal loans.

As a matter of fact the United States has enough to do to mind its own business. No other country could be so prosperous or in as good position to command the good will of the entire world if we cease meddling in the affairs of other nations. Our resources are boundless, our facilities to supply foreign markets greater than those of any other nation, and if we apply ourselves actively to extending trade relations there could be no hard times or unnecessary suffering among the working classes.

In order to reach the zenith of national prosperity each incoming administration should adopt a series of maxims for its government, the burden of which may be briefly summed up as follows: Don't meddle in foreign affairs except to protect American citizens; don't patronize monied interests to the detriment of the masses; don't interfere with the legislative branch of the government; don't assume to be right in opposition to public sentiment; don't be pig headed.

Some of Our Officials Want Larger Diamonds.

A bill lately introduced in Congress requiring the sale of conditional sales, mortgages, or deeds of trust of chattels in the District of Columbia to be recorded prior to the transfer of the property to a subsequent purchaser, will practically put an end to the system of doing business on lease payments. Most people of limited means find it to their advantage to buy on the lease plan. In this way they secure many conveniences for their homes that could never be purchased except by install-
ments, and if the dealer is willing to sell to them without going to the expense of placing the transaction on the public record, surely our wide-awake officials should not complain. Nor would purchasers

generally care to have their names displayed where the prices they paid for articles might be publicly known.

The bill looks like a scheme either to stop the installment business in the interests of the regular trade, or a plan to make bloated bondholders of those in charge of our public records. In any event, it would work a great hardship to the poorer classes and deprive them of an opportunity to make many purchases which the lease plan now affords. As a public measure it would meet with general disapproval, and it would be of no possible benefit except to dealers opposed to selling by installments and those interested in securing its passage. Their identity is not difficult to determine.

Let the People Elect Senators.

A round score of stock arguments favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote are not worth so much as the one deplorable object lesson just now being illustrated in the Kentucky legislature. The Times has repeatedly urged the need of a constitutional amendment providing for this much-needed electoral reform; has pointed out the inestimable advantages of the popular method and has distinctly emphasized the unjust features of the old. When the State legislative choice works smoothly, that is, when there is neither a dead-lock nor a sharp competition within parties which leads to corrupt political practices, all seems tolerably well. But when there is a dead-lock or an evidence of corrupt practices, or both, it seems to a good many people that there is great reason for constitutional reform in this particular. It seems so now to the Kentuckians; it seemed so last month of the people of Maryland, and a year ago the people of Delaware were very much of that opinion. The news comes from Kentucky that the legislators themselves are sick and tired of the tomfoolery. The Times believes it; the statement can be accepted without an effort. It is to be expected, after several weeks of fruitless haling and nerve-debilitating, profitless wire-pulling, that they should not only be tired of the farce, but that the several parties and factions should be in a state of super-irritation over the

distressing situation. We learn that the House unanimously passed a resolution calling on Congress to make the election of Senators by the people direct.

As an incidental episode of the general state of feeling, by the way, it is not surprising to learn that one of the Republicans refused to pair with a Democrat, even though it is admitted that the latter is likely to die. It cannot be urged that deadlocks in Senatorial elections are of too rare occurrence to require any change in the method of elections. Three of the most notorious deadlocks in the history of the nation have occurred within one year. In each case the contest has been attended by particularly disagreeable and discreditable features, and the whole country has become very weary of the disgusting spectacle. Meantime legislation is at a standstill, appropriations run out, public works and institutions suffer, and the people by whose suffrages the legislators hold their positions, are being outraged and cheated. This is precisely the situation in Kentucky in the present instance. There is no hope of compromise and the members of the legislature themselves admit that the most profitable thing they can do under the circumstances is to adjourn sine die.

In the light of these facts, The Times regards it as a suitable time to once more submit the question of a better method of Senatorial elections to new consideration.

Lincoln's Birthday.

The proposition crystallized by Senator Hale in a bill recently introduced to make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a national holiday will hardly lack the almost unanimous indorsement of the people of all the States. No man, not even Washington, has more fully deserved canonization in the hearts of the American people than that silent, patient, persevering statesman, who guided the nation through the stormiest, the most perilous period of its existence, and at the very end consecrated his work with his life blood.

Here in Washington where the homely face, beaming with native gentleness and kindness was a familiar sight, the gaunt, ungainly figure a familiar picture, where his infinite patience and forbearance under trials that would have driven an ordinary man to despair, were better known than

even among the people of his own State, Lincoln's birthday will be among the most popular of holidays. The National Capital, typifying in its beauty and grandeur and steady growth the country of which it is the political and social center, holds aloft for which Lincoln strove and labored and suffered. With malice toward none, with charity to all, his only aspiration were for the preservation of the Union, for the preservation of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, for maintaining intact all that precious inheritance for which hundreds of thousands of loyal men laid down their lives and the nation poured out treasure like water. Lincoln was the most exalted type of the patriot, and as such his memory ought to be honored in the nationalization of the day on which Providence gave him to the world and to this nation.

The Jew in America.

The recent meeting of the American-Jewish Historical Society in Philadelphia has directed anew the attention of thoughtful people to the part the Jew has played in shaping the destinies and contributing to the advancement and civilization of the New World and especially the United States. From the very discovery of the Western continent to the present day, Jews have been among the most potent, if silent, factors in the events that make up its history. It may not be generally known that three emigrant Jews were with Columbus on his first voyage, two of them physicians, the third an official who went at Queen Isabella's special request, and that it was this third one who was the first to sight land and to proclaim it.

Within a half century after Columbus' first voyage the first Jewish colony on American soil took root in Brazil, and about a century later the first Jews came to the United States, going first to New Amsterdam and thence to Newport, R. I. The freedom they enjoyed caused them to expand their energies, and when the colonies aroused themselves to shake off the English yoke, their Jewish citizens were among the first to cast their fortunes with the cause of liberty. They gave freely their lives and their fortunes. One of Washington's most trusted aides-de-camp was Col. Isaac Frank, and the co-worker of Robert Morris, the man who advanced \$250,000

to aid the revolution and never got his money back, was Haym Solomon, a Philadelphia Jew.

From the day of the Declaration of Independence to the present the Jews have been among the most valuable citizens of the republic. Their habits of industry and thrift, their unbounded charity, their abstemious habits, their almost religious observance of the obligations of citizenship, their patriotism, their respect for the law, their enterprise, their devotion to art, literature and all ennobling pursuits have caused them to leave a distinct impress upon every community where they have been at all numerous. They have been temples, colleges, orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the aged and charitable institutions of every kind have been reared by them, and no worthy cause, no matter what its character, but has had Jews among its most liberal supporters. To the Jew the great Western republic has been the promised land where he is destined to find his fullest and best development.

As with the whole country, so with its capital the Jews have been identified from the very beginning, and here as elsewhere, they have proved their worth in every relation of life. Here, too, they are foremost in everything that tends to the good of the city, and its welfare will find no more earnest and ever ready promoters than the children of Israel.

The Future of Discharged Convicts.

A serious question with philanthropists whether society at present discharges its full obligations in the matter of dealing with persons who are discharged from prison after having served a longer or shorter term of incarceration for violation of the law. It is contended that a discharged convict ought to have "a chance for his life," and that society should give him the opportunity and means to rehabilitate himself.

A great many men and women, it is claimed, who have served terms of imprisonment would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to prove that their better instincts had not been deadened during their imprisonment, and would willingly, by a life of honest toil, make amends for past transgressions.

The moral obligation would seem to rest upon society to afford these people the opportunity they seek. If it be true that verdicts of juries and sentences of courts and terms of incarceration are acts and conditions intended not only to punish the offender but to impress upon him the reward of honesty and uprightness and the penalty of wrong, then the lesson ought to be enlarged by the tender of a helping hand to the discharged convict. He should be made to feel that a man need not wait for death to atone for wrongdoing, and that human justice so far resembles the

If Congress does its duty the defects in the mail bag repair shop will be mended in very short order.

Senator Frye will undoubtedly be hot stuff as President pro tempore.

The new woman is steadily but surely encroaching on man's prerogatives. A female living skeleton is now on exhibition.

The man who has no credit and wants to get warm is the only citizen who feels the need of a coal trust.

STORM-TOSSED NEW YORK.

Liner Spoke the Oceanic, Whose Shaft Was Broken.

New York, Feb. 8.—Steamer New York arrived today after a stormy passage of seven days, four hours, and ten minutes.

Her officers report that on February 7, at 11 a. m., she passed the steamer Oceanic (H. R.), from Sunderland for Hampton Roads and Baltimore, which reported that her shaft was broken and asked to be reported at Lloyd's.

The New York remained by her for twenty-seven minutes, and finding that she was riding the gale most ably, the New York resumed her voyage.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in last evening's edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

VENEZUELA THEIR TOPIC—Liberals in Parliament Will Question Government Regarding It.

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER—Great Bitterness of Feeling Against Them in Cuba.

AFRICA AND CHINA COMBAT—Desperate Battle Between William Roy and See Wah.

ARMY OFFICERS SWINDLED—Rich Harvest Reaped by a Sharper With a New Scheme.

HAMMOND IS OUT ON RAIL—Transported American Prisoner Well Treated by the Boers.

DEBTS OF PACIFIC ROADS—Further Hearing Regarding the Plan of Settlement.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS—Farmers at the Center Market Have Cause for Hope.

RAGGED ANOTHER THIRTEEN—President Cleveland Shoots an Unlucky Number of Ducks.

HACKMAN AND UNDERTAKER—But of Caddy Against a Washington Funeral Director.

HARMONY OVER MCKINLEY—Ohio Central Committee Backs Up His Candidacy.

DID ROBERTS TRY SUICIDE—Mystery Surrounding the Alleged Illness of the Accused.

DEBATED THE COINAGE—Two Legislative Days in One in the House.

VAG'S SCHEME FAILED—Posted Himself at the Doors of a Bank.

SCOTT JACKSON DENIES—Still Declares Sincerely He Did Not Kill Pearl Bryan.

DESTROYING OUR PRESTIGE—Effort of European Powers Among the South American Countries.

WHERE THEY WILL FIGHT—Tent to Be Erected on the Farm of a Retired Army Surgeon.

MEETING OF THE CYCLES—National Assembly of L. A. W. Meets in Baltimore Monday.

GOSSIP OF THE DIAMOND—Von der Ahe Denies a Statement Attributed to Mr. Wagner.

GUEST OF MRS. CARLISLE—Miss Hedy Met a Number of Ladies at a Handsome Luncheon.

REGULAR TOOK SILVER—Robbery at Residence of Ex-Minister to Spain Curry.

BROOKLAND'S NEW CHURCH—Corner Stone of St. Anthony's to Be Laid by Cardinal Satoli.

OLD OBJECTIONS UPHOLD—Consumers Opposed to the Columbia Gas Company.

LOCAL ARTISTS PLAYED

Exquisite Concert by the Washington String Orchestra.

An Audience of the Capital's Music-Lovers Enjoyed an Entertainment of Exceptional Merit.

The Washington String Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Ernest Lent, gave a concert last evening assisted by the eminent soloists, M. Achille Rivarde and M. Almeida Lacombe.

In spite of the inclement weather a brilliant audience filled Metropolitan Hall including all well-known lovers of music and critics in Washington.

The opening number of the program was Chopin's Polonaise, Opus 40, No. 1, exquisitely given by string orchestra and piano. M. Achille Rivarde played Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, magnificently, with accurate force and tenderness and evidenced the highest art, and won enthusiastic and over prompt applause to which he responded with a waltz by Loebl. M. Achille Rivarde followed with concerto for violin, Mendelssohn, masterfully given, showing marvelous technique, and winning such sympathetic tones from the violin as are known only from the human voice under rarest culture. He responded to an encore with a Legend by Wieniawski. Rhapsody Etienne, the composition of Ernest Lent, was brilliantly played by the orchestra of seventy-five performers under the direction of Mr. Lent.

Ballad, Opus 23, Chopin, was the second selection of M. Lacombe, and on encore he gave a famous mazurka. Valise, Intermezzo, and Habanera, by Carl Six, the orchestra being accompanied by harp and two flutes, was given with grace, the "Habanera" being replete with color and characteristic accent. Wieniawski's "Airs Russes," M. Rivarde, interpreted with a sympathy that revealed the weird intonations of the master in the broad daylight of genius, was redemptively vociferous, and M. Rivarde graciously yielded, and gave an Hungarian air by Ernst, "Rustic Bridal Dance." Von Wille, and "Caedias" by Choran, was given in conclusion, by the orchestra and piano. Rarely has Washington enjoyed such a musical privilege as that afforded last evening, nor have art and humanity, melody and skill, ever seemed nearer than through the medium of Lacombe and Rivarde. The orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Lent, showed the perfection of training and musical inspiration that was expected under such able direction.

MCKINLEY MEN IN GEORGIA.

Five Counties Elect Delegates Favorable to His Nomination.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—McKinley swept the device today in the county primaries. Specials to the Constitution from Cobb, Carroll, Coweta, Troup, and Talbot counties state that all elected McKinley delegates to the State convention. All of these counties, except Cobb, are in the Fourth Congressional district. They are all important counties.

Today's election makes it almost certain that McKinley will have the delegates from the Fourth district.

BURIAL OF W. H. ENGLISH.

Will Occur at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Tomorrow.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—The body of Hon. William H. English will be buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Sunday, at 2 p. m. Among the pallbearers are Senator Turpin and Governor Matthews.

The body will lie in state at the State house all day Monday, and a funeral telegram of sympathy was received today from Vice President Stevenson.

GOLDENBERG'S,
928 Seventh Street.

Soiled Muslin
and Cambric
Underwear less
than cost.

Drawers, Nightgowns,
Chemise, Corset
Covers.

The second lot from the recent
"fire sale" of the salvage stock of D.
E. Scher & Co., New York City. The
garments are soiled, but not damaged
except the least bits, and when washed
will be as good as new. To give you
an idea of the extreme lowness of
the prices, we quote:

15c to 25c
Corset Covers, 5c.
35c Drawers, 17c.
50c Chemise, 17c.
50c Gowns, 25c.
75c Gowns, 39c.
\$1 Gowns, 49c.
\$1.25 Gowns, 69c.

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If you are
going to pay
cash for
Furniture—
buy it HERE—
and buy this
week. We are
selling
BELOW COST
to make room
for Spring Goods—
welcome to
credit—if you
want it—no
notes—no interest.
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laid FREE—no charge
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matching figures.

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LIKE THIS BEFORE.

Nor any one else. But our inventory shows we've too big a surplus. To remedy the condition we court a loss—a wholesale sacrifice. We offer you the choice of
Every man's complete Winter Suit—Overcoat—Ulster and pair of Pants,
in the house at a reduction from the regular price that overreaches the most daring selling on record. No doctored figures! No inflated values! No exceptions! It is all yours.

Men's Winter Suits.	Men's Overcoats and Usters	Men's Separate Pants.
Not a Few—But Every One.	Not a Few—But Every One.	Not a Few—But Every Pair.
All the \$35.00 Suits go at \$23.25	All the \$50.00 Coats go at \$33.25	All the \$10.00 Pants go at \$6.50
All the 30.00 Suits go at \$19.75	All the 45.00 Coats go at \$29.75	All the 8.00 Pants go at \$5.25
All the 25.00 Suits go at \$16.50	All the 40.00 Coats go at \$26.50	All the 7.50 Pants go at \$4.75
All the 22.50 Suits go at \$14.75	All the 35.00 Coats go at \$23.25	All the 7.00 Pants go at \$4.50
All the 20.00 Suits go at \$13.25	All the 30.00 Coats go at \$19.75	All the 6.50 Pants go at \$4.25
All the 18.00 Suits go at \$11.75	All the 25.00 Coats go at \$16.50	All the 6.00 Pants go at \$3.75
All the 16.50 Suits go at \$10.75	All the 20.00 Coats go at \$13.25	All the 5.00 Pants go at \$3.25
All the 15.00 Suits go at \$9.75	All the 18.00 Coats go at \$11.75	All the 4.00 Pants go at \$2.50
All the 13.50 Suits go at \$8.75	All the 16.50 Coats go at \$10.75	All the 3.50 Pants go at \$2.25
All the 12.50 Suits go at \$8.25	All the 15.00 Coats go at \$9.75	All the 3.00 Pants go at \$1.75
All the 10.00 Suits go at \$6.50	All the 13.50 Coats go at \$8.75	
All the 9.50 Suits go at \$6.25	All the 12.50 Coats go at \$8.25	
	All the 10.00 Coats go at \$6.50	
	All the 7.50 Coats go at \$4.75	

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